

* NOTICES *

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]
[0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to a viral infectious disease therapy agent. It is related with viral infectious disease therapy agents, such as an influenza virus, a Herpes virus, a hepatitis virus, a cytomegalovirus, and a human immunodeficiency virus, in more detail.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] It has been shown clearly that it acts in recent years as that a nitrogen-monoxide radical (it may be written as the following and NO) is *** of an inner-bark origin blood vessel relaxing factor and a neuromessenger. On the other hand, it is also known that -NO will cause a failure in various cells and organizations with the high chemical reactivity when NO is produced and emitted superfluously, since [unstable] it is radical. Moreover, it was recently shown clearly that -NO was the important onset factor of endotoxin shock, such as septicemia.

[0003] They are various kinds in order to analyze the symptoms bioactive manifestation device of the former and NO in the living body. The inhibitor of - NO synthase (it may be hereafter written as NOS) has been used. NOS inhibitors, such as L-arginine analog which are the inhibitor to induction and activation of NOS, the inhibitor of the cofactor of NOS, and competitive inhibitor of the substrate of NOS as such an NOS inhibitor, are mentioned.

[0004] The above-mentioned NOS inhibitor is in the living body. It is thought possible it to be not only useful, but to use for the analysis of the pathophysiology--function of -NO as remedies, such as a cell and an organization failure, a shock, and an ischemic disease. However, in addition to having a bad influence to metabolic systems, such as normal urea cycles in the living body other than -NO composition system, administration to the living organism of an NOS inhibitor continues for a long period of time by administration of the matter concerned. -NO composition is controlled and we are anxious also about possibility that a living body's normal circulation and a neurological function will be spoiled by this. By therefore, different device from an NOS inhibitor The living body which can control the activity of -NO effectively has been asked for the safer matter.

[0005] Recently and this invention persons Imidazoline oxyl which is the organic compound which reacts for whether being -NO and Sumiya and controls the bioactive strongly N-oxide derivative (imidazolineoxyl N-oxide derivative; it may be hereafter written as a PTIO derivative) It found out as a -NO elimination agent (832 Biochemistry 32,827- 1993). this PTIO derivative is a stable organic radical kind -- that bioactive is strongly controlled by carrying out a direct reaction to -NO.

[0006] Various pharmacological tests are tried paying attention to the operation of such a PTIO derivative. For example, a PTIO derivative is Sarcoma-180. Blood vessel permeability is controlled in a solid-carcinoma transplantation mouse (334 Jpn.J.Cancer Res.85,331- 1994). Cryptococcus neofomans It receives and has an antibacterial action (3555 Infect. Immun. 61, 3552- 1993). and thing (164 medical Ayumi and 166,161 - 1993) for which it has a strong blood-pressure maintenance operation and a kidney function improvement operation in the endotoxin-shock model of a rat etc. -- it is reported. Each of these suggests the possibility of application

to the anticancer agent of a PTIO derivative, an antimicrobial agent, or an antishock agent, and the operation over virus infection is not known.

[0007] It is known that it is one of the pathogenic manifestation devices that the immunoreaction guided according to a viral infectious disease works disadvantageously for a living body, and destroys a host cell by the immunological mechanism in various viral infection diseases in recent years. For example, although the role of active oxygen attracts attention is the symptoms manifestation of various inflammatory diseases, the oxygen radical (O₂ and -) is increasing to influenza virus infection mouse lungs sharply, and it is known that the increment is completely changing to parallel with aggravation of a lesion. Furthermore, it is reported by medicating a virus infection mouse with the allopurinol which is the inhibitor of the self-sustaining mold SOD in the living body (super oxy-DODESU mutase) or xanthine oxidase that O₂ and - in the living body are removed, and a curative effect is acquired. From such a fact, it is suggested that the living body side factor of the host origins, such as an oxygen radical, involves in the symptoms manifestation of virus infection.

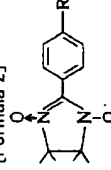
[0008] However, the viral infectious disease therapy agent with usefulness there are many points still unknown about the role of the living body side factor in virus infection symptoms, and high in view of a living body side factor is not yet obtained. Therefore, the purpose of this invention is to offer the viral infectious disease therapy agent which treats the pathogenic manifestation by virus infection effectively.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] this invention persons found out that NOS was guided with the appearance of the pathological view (consolidation accompanied by the cellular infiltration, an ecchymosis, etc.) of influenza virus pneumonia. NOS although -NO is produced -- septicemia, the endotoxin shock, arthritis, etc. -- setting -- above -- Overproduction of -NO Causing various organization traumata with the chemical reactivity as a radical of the -NO itself is suggested. From the above-mentioned thing, it was superfluously produced also in the indirect lung tissue trauma device through the immunoreaction by the side of the living body seen by virus infection symptoms. Research was repeated paying attention to the ability of -NO to serve as a trauma factor. Consequently, the PTIO derivative which is -NO elimination agent finds out improving the symptoms of virus infection notably in a mouse influenza virus pneumonia model, and came to complete this invention.

[0010] That is, the summary of this invention is (1) general formula [0011].

[Formula 2]

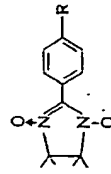


[0012] (--- R expresses a hydrogen atom, a carboxyl group, or a carboxy methoxy group among a formula.) -- imidazoline oxyl expressed It is related with a viral infectious disease therapy agent the above (1) which treats infection by the viral infectious disease therapy agent characterized by making N-oxide derivative into an active principle, the viral infectious disease therapy agent of the aforementioned (1) publication whose R in (2) general formulas is a hydrogen atom, (3) influenza viruses, the Herpes virus, the hepatitis virus, the cytomegalovirus, or the human immunodeficiency virus, or given in (2)

[0013] Hereafter, this invention is explained to a detail. The PTIO derivative used by this invention is a stable organic radical kind expressed with the following general formula.

[0014]

[Formula 3]



[0015] Here, the radical shown by R is mentioned as what has suitable things, such as a hydrogen atom, a carboxyl group, and a carboxy methoxy group. Moreover, the PTIO derivative used by this invention may be a salt permitted in pharmacology. For example, salt: ammonium salt of alkaline earth metals, such as salt; magnesium of alkali metal, such as sodium and a potassium, calcium, and barium; the salt of tertiary amine, such as a pyridine, triethylamine, and Tori n butylamine, etc. is mentioned.

[0016] A PTIO derivative is a well-known compound and can be easily prepared by the well-known approach. (For example, that whose R in a general formula is a hydrogen atom, i.e., 2-phenyl-, -4-, 5-, and 5-tetramethylimidazoline-1-oxy-3-oxide (it may be hereafter written as PTIO) is compoundable to J.Am.Chem.Soc.90, and 1078 and 1968 by the approach of a publication.)

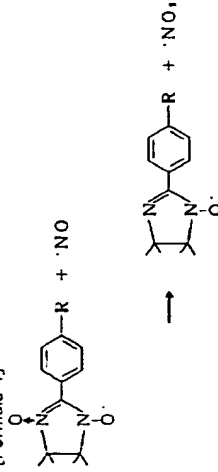
[0017] Moreover, that whose R in general formula is carboxyl group, 2-(4-carboxyphenyl)-4-[i.e., 4 and 5- and 5-tetramethylimidazoline-1-oxy-3-oxide (it may be hereafter written as carboxy-PTIO). After a potassium-hydrogencarbonate water solution neutralizes 2, the 3-screw (hydroxy amino) -2, and 3-dimethyl butyl sulfate water solution, 4-formyl benzoic acid is added and it is 1 and 3-dihydroxy first, -A 4, 4, 5, and 5-tetramethyl-2-(4-carboxyphenyl) tetrahydro imidazole is obtained. It continues, and in N,N-dimethylformamide, a lead dioxide is added, and this compound is stirred and filtered. The water-soluble fraction of filtrate is condensed, a solution is adjusted to pH8.0, and it freeze-dries. The potassium salt of carboxy-PTIO can be obtained (Biochemistry 32, 827-832, 1993).

[0018] Moreover, that whose R in general formula is carboxy methoxy group, 2-(4-(carboxy methoxy) phenyl)-4 [i.e., 4 and 5- and 5-tetramethylimidazoline-1-oxy-3-oxide (it may be hereafter written as carboxymethoxy-PTIO) 4-formyl phenoxacetic acid is used instead of 4-formyl benzoic acid, and it is a ***. By the same approach as carboxy-PTIO The potassium salt of carboxymethoxy-PTIO can be obtained (Biochemistry 32, 827-832, 1993).

[0019] These PTIO derivatives are set in the living body. A direct reaction is carried out as shown in -NO and the following formula. -NO -NO2 It changed and this produced superfluously in the living body. -NO is eliminable. In addition, it produced. -NO2 Although it is thought that there is antitumor activity in itself, they are HNO2 and HNO3 at the usual metabolic fate after that. It is become and detoxified.

[0020]

[Formula 4]



[0021] Although solubility [as opposed to water in three kinds of aforementioned PTIO derivatives] differs, the reactivity with -NO is the same, is set to this invention, and may use a gap. Moreover, two or more sorts of these derivatives may be used together and used. [0022] When a virus infection mouse is medicated with the PTIO derivative in this invention, the restorative effect and the high survival rate of remarkable weight are acquired, and the pathogenic manifestation by virus infection can be effectively treated by administration of a

PTIO derivative. Such pharmacology effectiveness of a PTIO derivative is considered to be the trauma factor by the side of a living body in which production induction is superfluously carried out by a host's infection response to virus infection. It thinks based on eliminating -NO, - In virus infection, NOS is guided first and superfluous production induction of NO originates in NOS activity increasing sharply.

[0023] The effectiveness that it is effective, without being limited especially if it is the virus infection which causes the pharmacology effectiveness of the PTIO derivative in this invention and superfluous production of NO, for example, remarkable at the time of infection by an influenza virus, the Herpes virus, the hepatitis virus, the cytomegalovirus, a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), etc. is accepted.

[0024] Moreover, PTIO derivative in order not to act on -NO production system, it is constantly [the prolongment nature accepted in an NOS inhibitor] required, -NO production control is not caused and the in vivo toxicity of a PTIO derivative is not accepted by bioactive concentration. [0025] The viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention makes the above PTIO derivatives an active principle. The infectious disease therapy of the virus in this invention is removing the trauma factor by the side of the living body guided by virus infection, and it is because the pathogenic manifestation by virus infection is removed and treated.

[0026] The viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention is prepared so that taking orally or a parenteral target can be medicated with a PTIO derivative. When prescribing a medicine for the patient by taking orally, a PTIO derivative is mixed with the additives (support, an excipient, diluent, etc.) permitted on physic, and it is used as powder, a granule, a tablet, a capsule, troches, liquor, syrups, oils, etc. When parenteral, it is used as a solution or suspension as injections or suppositories, such as intravenous drip, intravenous injection, intramuscular injection, and subcutaneous injection, etc. The loadings of the PTIO derivative in each pharmaceutical preparation are selected suitably, and are not limited especially.

[0027] For example, in order to manufacture oils, homogeneity can be distributed to the middle class thru/ or higher-fatty-acid glyceride used here is the saturation of 6-20 carbon numbers or Monod of unsaturated fatty acid, G, or triglyceride. When the typical thing contained in the above-mentioned fatty-acid glyceride is mentioned, they are Monod of a caprylic acid, a capric acid, a lauric acid, a myristic acid, a palmitic acid, oleic acid, linolic acid, and a linolenic acid, G, or triglyceride, for example, these fatty-acid glyceride is independent -- or it can be used, mixing suitably.

[0028] Fatty-acid glyceride may be any of the thing of a natural thing, composition, or a semisynthesis. Usually, it is convenient to use natural vegetable oil. As vegetable oil used in this invention, olive oil (70 - 85% of oleic acid, 4 - 12% of linolic acid, 7 - 15% of palmitic acids), corn oil (40 - 60% of linolic acid, 25 - 45% of palmitic acids), sesame oil (35 - 46% of oleic acid, 35 - 48% of linolic acid), camellia oil, palm oil (45 - 52% of lauric acids, 4 - 12% of capric acids, 6 - 10% of caprylic acids), palm oil, etc. are desirable, for example. A commercial item can be used for these as it is. As commercial middle-class fatty-acid triglyceride for example, PANASETO 875 (trademark) by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. -- said -- 810 -- said -- 800 (10 - 100% of caprylic-acid contents) -- ODO (trademark) (67% of caprylic-acid contents) by the Nishin Oil Mills, Ltd. etc. as middle-class fatty acid monoglyceride for example, the gay tex PT by Kao Corp. (trademark) (about 60% of capric-acid contents) etc. -- the monoglyceride of a middle-class fatty acid, and a jig resaler -- as mixture with the id for example, DINA mitt Nobel Witaforl (trademark) etc. -- moreover -- as higher-fatty-acid triglyceride -- Wako Pure Chem Industry - the olive oil of make, the linolic acid by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd., other commercial edible oil, etc. can use, respectively.

[0029] In order to manufacture the viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention, in addition to the fatty-acid glyceride which added an amphiphilic assistant and/or low-grade alcohol beforehand, or non-added fatty-acid glyceride, the PTIO derivative prepared by the value (6.8-7.5) of a request of pH or its freeze-drying powder of the water solution of a salt (it is hereafter called PTIO derivatives for short) permitted in pharmacology is distributed to homogeneity. Or the ammonium-carbonate water solution of PTIO derivatives, the water solution

of an amphiphilic assistant, and/or mixture with low-grade alcohol are freeze-dried, the middle class thru/or a higher-fatty-acid glyceride solution are added to desiccation powder, and it distributes to homogeneity. By preparing the obtained dispersion liquid with a conventional method according to various kinds of pharmaceutical forms, the viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention can be manufactured.

[0030] The amphiphilic assistant used here is the nontoxic matter equipped with the hydrophilic property and oleophilic quality of both sexes. As a typical thing, a natural amphoteric surface active agent, polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester (Tween system), a sorbitan fatty acid ester (Span system), a polyethylene glycol, etc. can be mentioned as a natural amphoteric surface active agent -- desirable -- soybean phosphatide, yolk lecithin, and these relatives -- it is a compound, for example, the phosphatidylcholine by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd., yolk lecithin, a soybean lecithin, phosphatidylethanolamine, etc. can be used. Moreover, if it considers as polyglyceryl fatty acid ester, for TSUN (Tween) [the product made from Wako Pure Chem Industry] 20 (trademark), as polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester, a span (Span) [the product made from Wako Pure Chem Industry] 20 (trademark) is [YUNIGURI [the Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. make]] PEG as a polyethylene glycol as a sorbitan fatty acid ester, for example, 6000 can use, respectively. In addition, for example, the Rau Lynne sodium sulfate can be used as an anionic surface active agent, and a benzalkonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, and EIZON (trademark) (U.S. Nelson Res. & Dev. shrine make) can be used as a cationic surface active agent, respectively. Moreover, ethanol, propanol, a butanol, etc. can be used as low-grade alcohol used here. Moreover, amino acid, its derivative (an example, a 5-oxo--2-pyrrolidine carboxy rucksack acid fatty acid ester), etc. can be used.

[0031] The amount of the fatty-acid glyceride used is about 0.1-100ml to 1mg of PTIO derivatives, and is 0.5-5ml preferably. Although an amphiphilic assistant and low-grade alcohol do not necessarily need to be added, when adding these, while the wetting effectiveness over an oil is added and the increase of distributed solubility and a stable constituent are obtained, an absorption facilitatory effect is added. Although the additions of an amphiphilic assistant differ according to the class, in a liquid assistant, 0.05-5mg is usually suitable for them at 0.01-0.1ml or a solid-state assistant to 1mg of PTIO derivatives. The addition of low-grade alcohol is about 1 - 15% of the weight of the whole quantity. By addition of low-grade alcohol, it can be made a more uniform solution.

[0032] although the dose in the Homo sapiens of the viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention changes with a patient's age, weight, a symptom, administration roots, etc. -- the case of intravenous drip intravenous administration -- an adult -- one person is usually the range of 100mg - 5g as a PTIO derivative per day, and a medicine can be preferably prescribed for the patient in 200mg - 2g.

[0033]

[Example.] Hereafter, although the example of an experiment and an example explain this invention in more detail, this invention is not limited at all by these examples etc.

[0034] The ddY system mouse (5-6 weeks old, weight of about 30g) was made to carry out pernasal spraying infection of the example of experiment 1 influenza virus [A2 / Kumamoto (H2 N2)] in the amount equivalent to a fifty percent lethal dose value. It medicated intraperitoneal one with 5mg [per mouse] PTIO once [1] per day for five days from the 3rd after infection. PTIO used the PTIO oils made to dissolve 10mg PTIO in 1ml oils (PANASETO 875 (trademark); Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. make). As contrast, it medicated intraperitoneal with 0.5ml per mouse for the oils which do not contain PTIO once [1] per day similarly. The number of each groups is ten and they showed the effectiveness over weight recovery of these mice and a survival rate to drawing 1 and drawing 2, respectively.

[0035] The group [weight recovery / clearly] compared with a control group rashly which prescribed PTIO oils for the patient so that clearly from drawing 1 and drawing 2. Moreover, the group which prescribed PTIO oils for the patient to 60% of the control group about the survival rate became 100%. From the above-mentioned result, it was shown clearly that the PTIO oils in this invention had a curative effect to an influenza virus infection mouse.

[0036] It replaces with PTIO in the example 1 of example of experiment 2 experiment. It was the

same result when the same experiment was conducted using carboxy-PTIO and carboxymethoxy-PTIO.

[0037] It is referred to as oils-sized PTIO by carrying out shaking stirring and solubilizing PTIO of 11.0g of examples to 100ml PANASETO 875 (trademark) (Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. make).

[0038] A solution is prepared by adding the phosphatidylcholine of 250mg of examples to 1ml distilled water, and ultrasonicated and melting it. It freeze-dries, after carrying out mixed stirring of the tales doses of this solution and the solution (50mg/(ml)) which dissolved the powder of carboxy-PTIO in 0.02% ammonium-carbonate water solution under ice-cooling. 30ml of PANASETO 875 (trademark) is added to 100mg of this freeze-drying powder, and it ultrasonicates for 30 seconds by being during an iced water bath. carboxy-PTIO content liquids and solutions are obtained.

[0039] Example 3 carboxy-PTIO 100mg is melted in a bicarbonate-od-soda solution 5.0 20ml%, and can be made into water-soluble injections. carboxymethoxy-PTIO can be similarly made into water-soluble injections.

[0040]

[Effect of the Invention] The viral infectious disease therapy agent of this invention is superfluously produced by a host's infection response at the time of virus infection. The PTIO derivative from which -NO is removed effectively is made into an active principle, and it is useful to pathogenic manifestation ***** by virus infection, such as an influenza virus, a Herpes virus, a hepatitis virus, a cytomegalovirus, and a human immunodeficiency virus. Therefore, it is used as the prophylactic to such virus infection, and a remedy.

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DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing 1 is drawing showing the weight restorative effect of the mouse in the example 1 of an experiment, and medicates intraperitoneal one with PTIO once [1] per day at the time of an arrow head.

[Drawing 2] Drawing 2 is drawing showing the survival rate of the mouse in the example 1 of an experiment, and medicates intraperitoneal one with PTIO once [1] per day at the time of an arrow head.

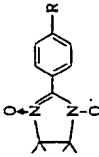
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とを伴うコンソリダーション) の出現に伴い、NOSが誘導されることを思い出した。NOSにより、NOが生産されるが、敗血症、エンドトキシンショック、関節炎等においては、前記のように、NOの過剰生産により、NOそのもののラジカルとしての化学的反応性により様々な組織傷害を引き起こすことが示唆されている。上述のことから、ウイルス感染初期でみられる生体側の免疫反応を介した間接的組織傷害機構においても過剰に生産された NOが傷害因子となり得ることに留意し、研究が進められた。その結果、NO阻害剤であるPTIO精製物、マウスインフルエンザウイルス誘致モデルにおいてウイルス感染の病態を顕著に改善することを思いだし、本発明を完成するに至った。

【01010】即ち、本発明の要旨は、(1)一般式

【01011】

【化2】

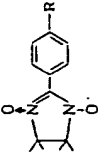


【01012】(式中、Rは水素原子、カルボキシ基又はカルボキシメトキシ基を表す。)で表わされるイミダゾリンオキシリル N-オキシリル誘導体を有効成分とし、これを特許とするウイルス感染治療剤、(2)一般式中のRが水素原子である前記(1)記載のウイルス感染治療剤、(3)インフルエンザウイルス、ヘルペスウイルス、肝炎ウイルス、サイトメガロウイルス又は免疫不全ウイルスによる感染を治療する前記(1)又は(2)記載のウイルス感染治療剤、に関する。

【01013】以下、本発明を詳細に説明する。本発明で用いられるPTIO精製物は、次の一般式で表わされる安定した有開ラジカル体である。

【01014】

【化3】



【01015】ここで、Rで示される基は、水素原子、カルボキシ基、カルボキシメトキシ基といったものが好適なものとされて用いられる。また、本発明で用いられるPTIO精製物は、薬理学的に許容される量であってもよい。例えばナトリウム、カリウムなどのアルカリ金属

の塩：マグネシウム、カルシウム、バリウムなどのアルカリ土類金属の塩、アンモニウム塩：ヒリジン、トリエチルアミン、トリメチルアミンなどの第3級アミンの塩などが挙げられる。

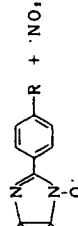
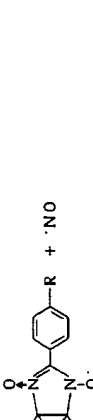
【01016】PTIO精製物は公知の化合物であり、公知の方法により容易に調製することができる。例えば、一般式中のRが水素原子であるもの、即ち、2-フェニル-4,4,5,5-テトラメチルイミダゾリン-1-オキシリル(以下、carboxy-PTIOと略記することがある。)は、2,3-ビス(ヒドロキシメチル)-2,3-ジメチルプロパンジール硫酸エステル水溶液を乾燥水カリウム水溶液で中和したあと、4-ホルミル安息香酸を添加して、まず1,3-ジヒドロキシ-4,5,5-テトラメチル-2-(4-カルボキシフェニル)テトラヒドロイミダゾールを得る。ついで、該化合物をN,N-ジメチルホルムアミド中で二酸化炭素を加えて攪拌、濾過する。濾液の水溶性成分を濃縮、溶液をpH8.0に調整し、凍結乾燥して、凍結乾燥後、溶液をPTIOのカリウム塩を得ることができる(Biochemistry 32, 827-832, 1993)。

【01018】また、一般式中のRがカルボキシメトキシ基であるもの、即ち、2-(14-(カルボキシメトキシ)フェニル)-4,4,5,5-テトラメチルイミダゾリン-1-オキシリル(以下、carboxymethoxy-PTIOと略記することがある。)は、4-ホルミル安息香酸の代わりに4-ホルミルフェニルエーテルを用いて上述のcarboxy-PTIOと同様の方法によって、carboxymethoxy-PTIOのカリウム塩を得ることができ(Biochemistry 32, 827-832, 1993)。

【01019】これらのPTIO精製物は、生体内において、NOと次の式に示すように逆反応して、NOをNO₂に変換し、これにより生体内に過剰に生産したNOを消去することができる。尚、生産したNOは、それ自身、抗ウイルス活性があると考えられているものであるが、その後、通常の代謝経路でHNO₂、HNOとなり、無害化される。

【01020】

【化4】



【01021】前記の3種精製PTIO精製物は、水に対する溶解度は異なるものの、NOとの反応性は同様であり、本発明においてはいずれを用いてもよい。また、これらの精製物の2種以上を用いて用いてもよい。

【01022】本発明におけるPTIO精製物をウイルス感染マウスに投与した場合、顕著な体重の回復効果や高い生存率が得られ、ウイルス感染による病態性の発現をPTIO精製物の投与により有効に治療することができ、PTIO精製物のこのような薬理効果は、ウイルス感染に対する宿主の感染応答により過剰に産生誘導される、生体側の傷害因子と思われる、NOを消去すること、ウイルス感染において、まずNOSが誘導され、NOS活性が顕著に高まることに起因するものである。

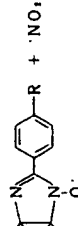
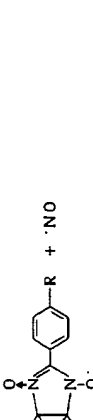
【01023】本発明におけるPTIO精製の薬理効果は、NOの過剰産生をきたすウイルス感染であれば特

に顕著な効果があり、例えばインフルエンザウイルス、ヘルペスウイルス、肝炎ウイルス、サイトメガロウイルス、ヒト免疫不全ウイルス(HIV)等による感染時に顕著な効果が認められる。

【01024】また、PTIO精製物は、NO産生系に作用しないため、NOS阻害剤に認められる過剰性の阻害に必要なく、NO産生抑制をきたすことなく、PTIO精製のインドメタンの毒性は生理活性濃度では認められない。

【01025】本発明のウイルス感染治療剤は、前記のようなPTIO精製物を有効成分とするものである。本発明におけるウイルス感染治療剤は、ウイルス感染により誘導される生体側の傷害因子を除去することで、ウイルス感染による前駆性の発現を除去し治療することによるものである。

【01026】本発明のウイルス感染治療剤は、PTIO精製物を経口あるいは非経口的に投与することができ、経口で投与する場合、PTIO精製物を経口投与される添加剤(相対、賦形剤、希釈剤等)と混合し、散剤、顆粒剤、錠剤、カプセル剤、トローチ、水剤、シロップ剤、油剤等として用いられる。非経口的の場合、溶液若しくは懸濁液として点眼、静注、筋注、皮下注射等の注射剤又は坐剤等として用いられる。各製剤中のPTIO精製物の配合量は、適宜選定され、特に限定されるものではない。



【01027】例えば、油剤を製造するには、PTIO精製物を中程度の高純度精製グリセリドに均一に分散させて調製することができる。ここで用いられる中程度の高純度精製グリセリドは、純度60-70%のグリセリドである。上記の精製グリセリドに含まれる代表的なものを挙げると、例えば、カプリル酸、カプリン酸、ラウリン酸、ミリスチン酸、パルミチン酸、オレイン酸、リノール酸、リノレン酸のモノ、ジ、またはトリグリセリドなどである。これらの脂肪酸グリセリドは、単独または適宜配合して使用できる。

【01028】精製グリセリドは天然のもの、合成または半合成のものいずれであってもよい。通常、天然の植物油を使用するのが便利である。本発明において使用される植物油としては、例えば、オリーブ油(オレイン酸70-85%、リノール酸4-12%、パルミチン酸7-15%)、トウモロコシ油(リノール酸40-60%、パルミチン酸25-45%)、ゴゴ油(オレイン酸35-46%、リノール酸35-48%)、ツバキ油、ヤシ油(ラウリン酸45-52%、カプリン酸4-12%、カプリル酸6-10%)、パーム油などが好ましい。これらは、市販品をそのまま用いることができ、市販の中級精製グリセリドとして、例えば日本油脂(株)製のバナセート875(登録商標)、同810、同800(カプリル酸含量10-100%、日清油脂(株)製のODO(登録商標)(カプリル酸含量67%)などが、中級精製モノグリセリドとして、例えば花王(株)製のホテックスPT(登録商標)(カプリン酸含量約60%)などが、中級精製のモノグリセリドとジグリセリドとの混合物として、例えば、ダイオミット、ノーベル社製W101、101(登録商標)などが、高純度精製モノグリセリドとして、例えば花王工業(株)製のオリーブ油、日本油脂(株)製のリノール酸、その他市販品などがそれぞれ利用できる。

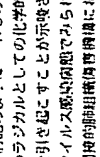
【01029】本発明のウイルス感染治療剤を製造するには、pHを所望の値(6.8-7.5)に調整されたPTIO精製物またはその薬理学的に許容される量(以下、PTIO精製物と略称する)の水溶液のpHを調整し、粉末を予め固形化剤および/または賦形剤、粉剤を添加した脂肪酸グリセリドまたは脂肪酸の精製

【01012】(式中、Rは水素原子、カルボキシ基又はカルボキシメトキシ基を表す。)で表わされるイミダゾリンオキシリル N-オキシリル誘導体を有効成分とし、これを特許とするウイルス感染治療剤、(2)一般式中のRが水素原子である前記(1)記載のウイルス感染治療剤、(3)インフルエンザウイルス、ヘルペスウイルス、肝炎ウイルス、サイトメガロウイルス又は免疫不全ウイルスによる感染を治療する前記(1)又は(2)記載のウイルス感染治療剤、に関する。

【01013】以下、本発明を詳細に説明する。本発明で用いられるPTIO精製物は、次の一般式で表わされる安定した有開ラジカル体である。

【01014】

【化3】



【01015】ここで、Rで示される基は、水素原子、カルボキシ基、カルボキシメトキシ基といったものが好適なものとされて用いられる。また、本発明で用いられるPTIO精製物は、薬理学的に許容される量であってもよい。例えばナトリウム、カリウムなどのアルカリ金属

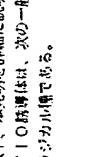
【01016】PTIO精製物は公知の化合物であり、公知の方法により容易に調製することができる。例えば、一般式中のRが水素原子であるもの、即ち、2-フェニル-4,4,5,5-テトラメチルイミダゾリン-1-オキシリル(以下、carboxy-PTIOと略記することがある。)は、2,3-ビス(ヒドロキシメチル)-2,3-ジメチルプロパンジール硫酸エステル水溶液を乾燥水カリウム水溶液で中和したあと、4-ホルミル安息香酸を添加して、まず1,3-ジヒドロキシ-4,5,5-テトラメチル-2-(4-カルボキシフェニル)テトラヒドロイミダゾールを得る。ついで、該化合物をN,N-ジメチルホルムアミド中で二酸化炭素を加えて攪拌、濾過する。濾液の水溶性成分を濃縮、溶液をpH8.0に調整し、凍結乾燥して、凍結乾燥後、溶液をPTIOのカリウム塩を得ることができる(Biochemistry 32, 827-832, 1993)。

【01018】また、一般式中のRがカルボキシメトキシ基であるもの、即ち、2-(14-(カルボキシメトキシ)フェニル)-4,4,5,5-テトラメチルイミダゾリン-1-オキシリル(以下、carboxymethoxy-PTIOと略記することがある。)は、4-ホルミル安息香酸の代わりに4-ホルミルフェニルエーテルを用いて上述のcarboxy-PTIOと同様の方法によって、carboxymethoxy-PTIOのカリウム塩を得ることができ(Biochemistry 32, 827-832, 1993)。

【01019】これらのPTIO精製物は、生体内において、NOと次の式に示すように逆反応して、NOをNO₂に変換し、これにより生体内に過剰に生産したNOを消去することができる。尚、生産したNOは、それ自身、抗ウイルス活性があると考えられているものであるが、その後、通常の代謝経路でHNO₂、HNOとなり、無害化される。

【01020】

【化4】

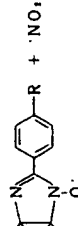
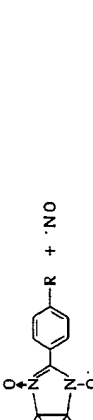


【01021】前記の3種精製PTIO精製物は、水に対する溶解度は異なるものの、NOとの反応性は同様であり、本発明においてはいずれを用いてもよい。また、これらの精製物の2種以上を用いて用いてもよい。

【01022】本発明におけるPTIO精製物をウイルス感染マウスに投与した場合、顕著な体重の回復効果や高い生存率が得られ、ウイルス感染による病態性の発現をPTIO精製物の投与により有効に治療することができ、PTIO精製物のこのような薬理効果は、ウイルス感染に対する宿主の感染応答により過剰に産生誘導される、生体側の傷害因子と思われる、NOを消去すること、ウイルス感染において、まずNOSが誘導され、NOS活性が顕著に高まることに起因するものである。

【01023】本発明におけるPTIO精製の薬理効果は、NOの過剰産生をきたすウイルス感染であれば特に顕著な効果があり、例えばインフルエンザウイルス、ヘルペスウイルス、肝炎ウイルス、サイトメガロウイルス、ヒト免疫不全ウイルス(HIV)等による感染時に顕著な効果が認められる。

【01024】また、PTIO精製物は、NO産生系に作用しないため、NOS阻害剤に認められる過剰性の阻害に必要なく、NO産生抑制をきたすことなく、PTIO精製のインドメタンの毒性は生理活性濃度では認められない。



【01027】例えば、油剤を製造するには、PTIO精製物を中程度の高純度精製グリセリドに均一に分散させて調製することができる。ここで用いられる中程度の高純度精製グリセリドは、純度60-70%のグリセリドである。上記の精製グリセリドに含まれる代表的なものを挙げると、例えば、カプリル酸、カプリン酸、ラウリン酸、ミリスチン酸、パルミチン酸、オレイン酸、リノール酸、リノレン酸のモノ、ジ、またはトリグリセリドなどである。これらの脂肪酸グリセリドは、単独または適宜配合して使用できる。

【01028】精製グリセリドは天然のもの、合成または半合成のものいずれであってもよい。通常、天然の植物油を使用するのが便利である。本発明において使用される植物油としては、例えば、オリーブ油(オレイン酸70-85%、リノール酸4-12%、パルミチン酸7-15%)、トウモロコシ油(リノール酸40-60%、パルミチン酸25-45%)、ゴゴ油(オレイン酸35-46%、リノール酸35-48%)、ツバキ油、ヤシ油(ラウリン酸45-52%、カプリン酸4-12%、カプリル酸6-10%)、パーム油などが好ましい。これらは、市販品をそのまま用いることができ、市販の中級精製グリセリドとして、例えば日本油脂(株)製のバナセート875(登録商標)、同810、同800(カプリル酸含量10-100%、日清油脂(株)製のODO(登録商標)(カプリル酸含量67%)などが、中級精製モノグリセリドとして、例えば花王(株)製のホテックスPT(登録商標)(カプリン酸含量約60%)などが、中級精製のモノグリセリドとジグリセリドとの混合物として、例えば、ダイオミット、ノーベル社製W101、101(登録商標)などが、高純度精製モノグリセリドとして、例えば花王工業(株)製のオリーブ油、日本油脂(株)製のリノール酸、その他市販品などがそれぞれ利用できる。

【01029】本発明のウイルス感染治療剤を製造するには、pHを所望の値(6.8-7.5)に調整されたPTIO精製物またはその薬理学的に許容される量(以下、PTIO精製物と略称する)の水溶液のpHを調整し、粉末を予め固形化剤および/または賦形剤、粉剤を添加した脂肪酸グリセリドまたは脂肪酸の精製

【01030】本発明のウイルス感染治療剤を製造するには、pHを所望の値(6.8-7.5)に調整されたPTIO精製物またはその薬理学的に許容される量(以下、PTIO精製物と略称する)の水溶液のpHを調整し、粉末を予め固形化剤および/または賦形剤、粉剤を添加した脂肪酸グリセリドまたは脂肪酸の精製

【01031】本発明のウイルス感染治療剤を製造するには、pHを所望の値(6.8-7.5)に調整されたPTIO精製物またはその薬理学的に許容される量(以下、PTIO精製物と略称する)の水溶液のpHを調整し、粉末を予め固形化剤および/または賦形剤、粉剤を添加した脂肪酸グリセリドまたは脂肪酸の精製

【01032】本発明のウイルス感染治療剤を製造するには、pHを所望の値(6.8-7.5)に調整されたPTIO精製物またはその薬理学的に許容される量(以下、PTIO精製物と略称する)の水溶液のpHを調整し、粉末を予め固形化剤および/または賦形剤、粉剤を添加した脂肪酸グリセリドまたは脂肪酸の精製

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